

## **IN THE SPECIFICATION**

Please insert before the paragraph beginning on page 1, line 14 with the following:

FIG. 1 is an illustration for recording on dual layer disks;

FIG. 2 is an illustration of opposite tracks paths;

FIG. 3 is an illustration of layer jump;

FIG. 4 is an illustration of the Middle Zone.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 1, line 27 with the following:

In method A, first layer L0 is written from radius  $R_{in}$  to  $R_{out}$  (which are 24mm and 58mm for DVD type media). Next, the laser spot (used for recording the data in a layer) jumps from layer L0 to layer L1 and the remainder of the data is written. Depending on the amount of data to be recorded on the disk, layer L1 is written up to a certain radius. However, in order to guarantee playback on existing DVD players (especially DVD-Video and DVD-ROM players), the remaining part of layer L1 must be written also (for example with dummy data). This is because some players immediately jump from one layer to the other layer when the target of a seek command is located on the other layer. If no data ~~would~~ were to be found after the layer jump (because the location jumped to does not have any ~~has no~~ data recorded there), the player is very likely to crash and/or report a fatal error as no tracking can be performed in the absence of data written on the disk at that location. By writing a long lead-out area, as ~~is~~ shown in the left-hand side of FIG. 1, compatibility with existing DVD players can be assured. However, this may require ~~a long~~ lengthy additional time ~~needed~~ to write the lead-out area ('finalization').

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 2, line 13 with the following:

This additional time is avoided by applying ~~the~~ recording method B ~~according to the present invention as claimed in claim 7.~~ Here the data is equally divided between both layers L0 and L1, which implies a certain maximum radius  $R_{max}$  beyond which no data is written on both layer L0 and layer L1. The value of  $R_{max}$  is variable and depends on the amount of data to be recorded on the disk.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 3, line 3 with the following:

It is a further object of an embodiment ~~the present invention~~ to provide a method in which the amount of extra time is reduced. This object is achieved by providing a method wherein ~~according to the preamble characterized in that~~ the Optimum Power Control procedure is performed in an OPC-area variably located on at least one of the layers (L0, L1) of the dual layer disk.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 3, line 7 with the following:

The method and recorder according to an embodiment ~~employ the present invention~~ ~~imply~~ a variable position of the OPC-area, the position depending on the amount of data to be recorded on the disk. In another ~~a preferred~~ embodiment the method and recorder ~~according to the present invention~~ use an OPC-area positioned on the second layer, L1, located relatively close to the radius where the data stream switches from the first to the second layer (such as  $R_{\max}$  in method B). This radius depends on the amount of information to be recorded on the disk.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 3, line 13 with the following:

In a version of a ~~the~~ method according to ~~the invention~~ another embodiment, the OPC-area is located in the so-called Middle Zone of layer L1 in order to realize a fast "on-the-fly" OPC-procedure at the radius of the layer jump (as is shown in FIG. 3, where MZ0 denotes the part of the Middle Zone located in layer L0 and MZ1 denotes the part of the Middle Zone located in layer L1). This Middle Zone is defined for DVD-ROM disks in the above-mentioned Standard ECMA-267.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 3, line 25 with the following:

It should be ~~is~~ noted that ~~the present invention has the~~ embodiments can provide an additional advantage in more accurately determining ~~that~~ the optimum writing power after a layer jump ~~may be determined more accurately~~. ~~If~~ When, after a layer jump, an OPC-procedure were to be performed at the inner or outer radius of the disk, this would not lead to ~~an~~ optimum power control because the OPC-procedure is being

~~performed done~~ at a position that is different from the start position of the actual recording on layer L1. The properties of the disk at the outside can vary from the properties at the actual recording position.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 3, line 31 with the following:

~~In a version of the method according to the invention~~ another embodiment, a further Optimum Power Control procedure is performed in a fixed and reserved OPC-area. Similar to single layer disks, such a ~~an~~ fixed OPC-area may be located at the inner radius and/or the outer radius of the disk. This further Optimum Power Control procedure may, for example, be performed to determine an initial optimum writing power to be used when starting writing on layer L0. Furthermore, an initial optimum writing power may be determined for each of the layers individually.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 4, line 4 with the following:

Although ~~the invention has been elucidated with reference to the~~ various embodiments have been described above, it will be evident that other embodiments may be alternatively used to achieve the same object. The scope of the invention is therefore not limited to the embodiments described above, but can also be applied to all kinds of recordable media (both write-once and rewritable), such as for example DVD+R, DVD+RW, DVD-R, DVD-RW, DVD-RAM, and Blu-ray Disk.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 4, line 10 with the following:

Furthermore, ~~in the embodiments described above the invention is explained by detail~~ writing data first to layer L0 and subsequently to layer L1. However, it should be noted that ~~the invention works~~ embodiments work equally well when data is written first to layer L1 and subsequently to layer L0. Moreover, the scope of the invention is not limited to dual layer disks only, but can be applied on multiple layer disks consisting of more than two layers for storing data as well.